#### SPAIN.

Executive Effort in Support of Order and the Republic-Generals Arrested and a Province Declared in Siege-Castelar's Position Towards Federation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 7, 1874. Señor Ruiz, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the provincial authorities stating that the principal object of the government is to reestablish order and show its compatibility with the Republic and liberty.

To secure this object it will employ the most energeuc measures.

The loualidad newspaper has been seized by the government officials. GENERALS ARRESTED.

Generals Hidalgo and Ripoll have been placed in

A PROVINCE DECLARED IN SIEGE. The Province of Valencia has been declared in a State of siege.

AN ARMY EXPEDITION AT SEA Castelar's Position Towards the Federal

Republic.

General Loma has embarked from San Sebastian with three battalions of government troops. His destination is unknown. MADRID, Jan. 7, 1874.

Castelar has rejected the overtures of Figueras, Salmeron and Pi y Margall, asking him to co-operate with them in reorganizing the federal repub-

#### CUBA.

Manuel Quesada's Hope for Speedy Independence - The Despatch Boat in Port from Havana.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KEY WEST, Jan. 7, 1874. Manuel Quesada arrived to-day. He believes the prospects of Cuba Libre brighter than ever, and lectures that nothing short of independence will be accepted by the patriots. IN PORT FROM HAVANA.

The despatch boat has arrived from Havana. the brings no news. Minister Soler's Residence-Press Sus-

pension and the Question of Wages. HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1874. Senor Soler, ex-Minister of the Colonies, to-day

THE PUBLIC PRESS. The Legalidad newspaper has suspended publication. It is stated that it will shortly be reisrued as a non-political journal.

left the palace and took quarters at a hotel.

LABOR AND WAGES. The cigar makers have agreed to hold a con ference with their employers, with a view to pre-

venting a strike. The strike of the boatmen in the harbor of

Tavana is at an end.

#### ACHEEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PENANG, Jan. 7, 1874. Cholera and other diseases prevail to a fearful extent in the Dutch camp in Acheen. The native allies are the greatest sufferers.

#### ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1874. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is three and one-half per cent, which is one per cent below the Bank of England

It is the general opinion on the Stock Exchange that the bank rate will be reduced to-morrow. BULLION TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000.

KAISER WILHELM.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, 1874.

The health of the Emperor William continues to

(mprove. He drove out to-day.

## SWITZERLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Jan 7, 1874. The Catholics of Switzerland have sent a protest to the government against the expulsion from the country of the Papal Nuncio.

# THE WEATHER

Probabilities.

For New England cloudy and threatening weather, with rain and fresh to brisk north easterly and southeasterly winds will prevail during the day.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND THE BASTERN POR TION OF THE LOWER LAKE REGION FRESH TO BRISE NORTHEASTERLY TO SOUTHERLY WINDS, WITH PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER AND AREAS OF RAIN, PROBABLY CLEARING DURING THE AFTERNOON, THE WINDS SHIFTING TO WESTERLY AND WITH LOWER

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States continued low temperature, southwesterly to northwesterly winds and clear or fair weather. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley southwesterly

to northwesterly winds, with low temperature and clear or clearing weather.

For Southern Michigan, and thence southward to the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or fair weather, with light to iresh southerly winds and but slight

changes of temperature. Cautionary signals continue at New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland and Eastport. Freshets will occur in the rivers of Central New York, Penusylvania and Virginia.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as in-

dicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-macy, Herald Building:— 1873, 1874. 1873, 1874. 
 3 A. M
 21
 42
 3:30 P. M
 26

 6 A. M
 18
 51
 6 P. M
 26

 9 A. M
 20
 53
 9 P. M
 25

 12 M
 25
 56
 12 P. M
 24
 

#### AN ECCLESIASTICAL CONTEST.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 7, 1874. The Catholic controversy between Father Stack and Bishop O'Hara is getting into shape for a fina decree of the Court. Yesterday the Bishop closed his testimony before the Examiner in Chancery appointed by Juage Gambie. It is understood that the Bishop relies chiefly on the evidence of the exappointed by Juage Gambie. It is understood that the Bishop relies chiefly on the evidence of the experts as against the statute or canon laws quoted by the priest. Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Corcoran, Theologian of the General Council of the Church at Rome in 1870, and Rev. Dr. Keeran, priest of the Cathedral, Philadelphia, nave testified as experts on behalf of Bishop O'Hara. Their evidence is lengthy and considered very learned.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A rumor to the effect that a large quantity of amunition was sent up to the Seventy-first Regment Armory yesterday was prevalent on the streets last evening, but could not be traced to my responsible head, although the omciais at Potce Headquarters were singularly reticent upon he subject. One of these gentlemen was heard to my that trouble was anticipated in the uptown attricts to day, and there was nothing like being deady for an emergency,"

# WASHINGTON.

Williams Requests the Withdrawal of His Name.

The Prospect of Economy in Appropriations.

Reports of the Departments of Government on Retrenchment.

A GENERAL DEMURRER ENTERED.

The Secretary of War on the Charges Against General Howard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1874.

Attorney General Williams Requests the Withdrawal of His Nomination.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon sent a letter to the President respectfully requesting that he withdraw his name for the position of Chief Justice, merely embodying this in a short letter without setting forth any reason. The President, it is understood, will withdraw the name to-morrow, and rumor has it that Caleb Cushing will be nominated in his place, that Williams will retain his seat in the Cabinet, and that Solicitor General Bristow will succeed Cushing as Minister to Spain Attitude of Senatorial Leaders on the

Nomination for Chief Justice. There has been some preliminary skirmishing be tween Morton and Conkling for the leadership of the Senate, displayed in the contest over the nomination of Williams for Chief Justice. Conkling has advocated the confirmation of Williams, while Morton has opposed it, openly and secretly. He placed in a false position during last summer's political campaign in Ohio, by the exposures of the mismanagement of the Attorney General's business in Arkansas, he has since vowed revenge. Time of Minister Cushing's Departure

for Madrid.
General Cushing informed the President to-day of his readiness to proceed on his mission to Spain immediately, if necessary for the public interests: but unless it was, he desired to delay his departure for a few days, in order to comply with the promise he had made the "Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War" to deliver the opening address before the National Convention of Veterans which assembles here on the 15th. The President, through Secretary Fish, replied that he could fulfit the engagement without detriment to public interests. The address of General Cushing on the occasion referred to will be, it is understood, of a historical character, and, as it will be his last public address before leaving the country, will attract much attention. Reports from the Departments of Gov-

ernment as to the Feasibility of Reducing Estimates.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 15, requesting a revision of the estimates for the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the President to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House amended estimates and replies from the various departments, showing that action had been taken by them as follows:-

been taken by them as follows:—

The Postmaster General reports that he has caused a careful examination to be made of the estimates heretofore submitted for appropriation for postal service during the next fiscal year, and finds, after such examination, that no reduction in the sums asked for can be safely made. He further states that before approving the estimates submitted to him by his subordinates he had them most thoroughly examined and reduced by \$674,517. The revised estimates, as as a without exception based on the actual necessities and the probable developments of the postal service, as shown by the annual reports of the Postmaster General for the last three years. The largest amounts required are for inland mail transportation, \$16,582,021, and for compensation of postmasters, \$6,500,000. The increase asked for in the first of these items is less than five per cent on the amount required during the last fiscal year, whereas the average annual increase in that branch of the service during the past three years has been at the rate of over 11 per cent annually. A greater reduction will, in his opinion, seriously impair the ability of the department to provide for the real wants of the country. In regard to the second item the Postmaster General states that he has no discretion whatever, the compensation of second item the Postmaster General states that he has no discretion whatever, the compensation of postmasters being fixed by law. The other items estimated for were, he says, in each instance placed at the lowest figure consistent with the expected demands of the service, and are indispensable to its requirements. The total of the estimates made for the department, therefore, stand at the same amount as heretofore presented—viz., 338,104,912.

The Sayretary of the Treasury in his report says

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report says the estimates belonging exclusively to his department amount to \$173,384,305, including the interest on the public debt and the amount required for the striking fund, aggregating \$131,504,366, for which there are permanent appropriations. The amount payable on the general salary account and for the current and ordinary expenses of the various branches of the service, besides \$38,322,396 for other objects of expense, ordered by the laws of Congress, in relation to which the Secretary has no authority or discretion, except to carry out the will of Congress as expressed in the laws under which he is required to perform his duties. Of the will of Congress as expressed in the laws under which he is required to perform his duties. Of the whole estimate for the year ending June 20, 1875, only the sum of \$2,967,261 is subject to the consideration of Congress outside of the requirements of existing laws. These latter may be omitted. They include \$1,622,300 for lighthouses and sums for revenue vessels. But the Secretary doubts the propriety of omitting these appropriations. He snows where reductions to a slight extent may be made. Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, says that should it be decided not to commence any new works, and to suspend general operations on certain buildings named, the expenditures for the current fiscal year can be reduced by very nearly \$6,00,000.

The head of the State Department says that the only estimate shat can be reduced by the conficual postage stamps to \$30,000.

The head of the State Department says that the only estimate shat can be made, though to a comparatively small extent.

The reductions that can be made in the Navy Department amount to existing laws. There has been some accumulation of only the service, and are made largely to meet the fixed requirements of existing laws. There has been some accumulation of only with the service in the service, and the service in the service was the service of the service the Secre

made by the department in the original estimates. The reports generally contend that reductions from form from the reports generally contend that reductions from former estimates would be detrimental to the service, or else submit comparatively small figures in response to the desire of the House for reductions thereof.

No report from the Interior Department has been received.

General Sherman Before the House

Military Committee. General Sherman was again before the Commit-tee on Military Affairs of the House to-day, to give his views on the subject of reducing the ex-penses of the army. The summary of his opinion is that the force of the cavalry, the artillery and the infantry is now at its minimum, in view of the extent or land and sea frontier which it has to cover and protect; that if the pruning knife is to be applied at all it should be only to the engineer and staff corps, over which he has no control, and that, with the exception of the forts in New York and Boston harbors, Fort Alcatraz, in San Franaisco Harbor, and some of the forts in Portland Harbor, Maine, the other sea coast defences of the country are not of the slightest importance, and should not have another dollar spent on them-He recognizes the possible contingent importance of Fort Schuyler and the fort at Willett's Point, N. Y., in the event of the Hell Gate channel being opened, but thinks that until that time no expenditure should be made there. The Secretary of War and Adjutant General Townsend are expected to give their views to-morrow. Traits and Topies of the Present Con-

gress-The Salary Grab in the Senate and Finance in the House Yesterday. Another "field day" was devoted in the Senate o the discussion of the Salary bill, after Morton had given notice that when the Committee on Finance had made their report he should move his esolution in regard to the election in Louisiana, to which Stevenson added that he would move an mendment to Morton's resolution, to refer the case back to the committee for action, to take testimony of what transpired after elec-Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would move action on the resolution of the Finance Committee before the recess on the financial question, as soon as the miscellaneous business was inished, and desired that it should be so understood, that Senators might prepare themselves. This will bring on the avalanche of colossal speeches already prepared by them, as heretofore intimated in these despatches. The dies irw, on the salary question, then opened by Senator Howe delivering himself of the lugubrious opinion, prefatory of his remarks, that he was afraid he would not survive the present debate, which may be said to be a combination of efforts to set public opinion right. Pratt. the sponsor of the amendment, again took up the debate, and was caustic in the extreme, saying that sneers and comment had been indulged in in the Senate Chamber which might better take place elsewhere. Carpenter and Logan, as well as Sumner, were up an explainer. Carpenter discussed the constitutionality of the question and said the amendment was unconstitutional, in which opinion ne was subsequently sustained by Merriman, Sherman and Bayard. He closed by saying:—"I am the people's servant, and they are my masters," in which connection he contended that the popular lemand for the reduction of salaries should be heard. Stewart and Pratt then became pitted personally and a categorical cross-questionng occurred, spiced with some peppery feeling but it subsided into a mutual exchange of laughter on their taking their seats. Conkling then rose in magisterial dignity, and asked that Pratt's amendment be sent to the Clerk's desk, so as to be accessible to Senators; to which Pratt assented, his voice choking up a little and he being confused. Here Conkling's analytical and severe scrutiny was correct, and it was developed that the amendment Pratt was talking was not the same as that printed by Conkling on his going to the desk to examine it. of the amendment on which he was talking, and intended to provide for the additional contingencies suggested as to new Senators, and then again all was serene until Carpenter offered a substitute. or a modification of the amendment of Pratt, and the latter seemed to sink from sight. Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, who has been somewhat invalided, made some happy remarks in favor of the \$7,500 salary, and said he was shocked by arguments he had heard in the Senate, and especially assailed Carpenter's views as to the people being their masters. He quoted the constitution to show that the power of the people was delegated to Conor the people was delegated to Congress, and they wanted to be represented by a government and a press, not simply popular but right. Senator Merrimon opposed the bill because it was not constitutional and because they were essaying to do, by indirection, what they knew they could not ido by direction. Mr. Sherman then arose, apparently quite disgusted at the protracted debate, and said he hoped the discussion would end. He rapped Mr. Pratt sharply over the knuckles for interesting the same constitutions. sherman then arose, apparently quite disgusted at the protracted debate, and said he hoped the discussion would end. He rapped Mr. Pratt sharply over the knuckies for interrupting him, and said he hoped he would not do it again. This was only one of the inany shots Mr. Pratt has received from various quarters in the Senate, perhaps because of his being better able to stand the decrease than his less fortunate colleagues. Tipton's review was reireshing to the memory of many Senators, if not to their amous propre. His reference to Vice President Wilson's paying back \$4.448 to the Treasury, while he pocketed nearly \$2,500 in each of his vest pockets, was made in a most stinging manner. The "eyes of Delaware"—the straight one, Bayard, and the crooked one, Hamilton—were then brought down on the subject of indignation. The first looked it over decently, but the second grew inflamed from reading manneript until it glared so flercely as to remind one of the days of secession, when volumes of wrath were exhaled. The Tipton Slasher of Nebraska slashed around right and left, and, lorgetting the instancts of the quondam Methodist preacher, struck like a boxer for the eyes every time, and he succeeded. This fistic oratory was the gem of the day. Southern opinion has railied thus far under Bayard, Hamilton and Saulsbury. It is very evident that the Senators want to be successively heard throughout by their constituencies on this quartent, though they all seem to be tired of it and complain that it has taken up three days of valuable time. A wag on the street, who had been listening to the debate, said, as the Senate was not a very numerous body, the increase in salary did not amount to much, and that if the rich men of the body would turn in their salaries to the government 't would more than bring down those of the Senators who did draw pay to the decreased rate of compensation proposed to be given. A noticeable feature in both nouses is that the southern members read their speeches from mannscript, the days of imprompting not be calculated, but certain it is that some of them feel that professional aid should be given at once. The bankrupt and currency measures are sleeping under a treatment distinguished for masterly inactivity, which awaits new symptoms, looking, perhaps, for a self cure. Mr. Mellish, of New York, to-day introduced into the House a bill which provides that every national banking association may determine the amount of money it may keep on hand, and shall redeem its notes either in coin or legal tender notes or in United States interest bearing bonds, as it may elect. The bill also decides how the money of the United States shall be issued and regulates the value thereof.

Injurious Characteristics of the Civil Rights Bill and Its Decent Surial

Rights Bill and Its Decent Burial Yesterday.

The Southern republican members who are na tives of the section which they represent all agree that the Civil Rights bill, as at present framed, will work injuriously to the public school system of their States. They say that, if the colored children are forced into the white schools, instead of there being separate schools for the two races as at present, it will virtually break up the public as at present, it will virtually break up the public schools. In States like Virginia and others, where the whites control the Legislature, the usual appropriations for the purpose of maintaining separate schools will not be made, and in the other States, where the colored men are in the ascendancy, the schools will be deserted by the white population. General Butler to-day delivered the inneral oration over this bill, the galleries of the House being draped in Afric black, after which the corpse was committed to the Judicary sarcophagus, there to remain forever. May it rest in peace.

Army Promotions.

Army Promotions. The President sent to the Senate to-day the

at Wilmington, Del., together with a number of promotions of second and first lieutenants in the

army to the next highest grades.

The confirmation of George Crook to be Brigadies supposed technical defect in the law fixing the number of brigadier generals, has also raised the mestion of the propriety of the President's making

the appointment from the grade of lieutenant colonel, which is the rank now held by Grook in the regular army. An examination of the Army Register shows that the appoinment is not only authorized by law, but is also in accordance with numerous precedents. General Sherman was appointed brigadier from a colonel. 23 other colonels in the regular army ranking with him at the time. Sheridan was promoted to be brigadier from the grade of captain, and Hancock and McDowell were appointed to the same rank from the rank of major. Schofield and Pope were only captains when appointed brigadier generals, and other instances might be multiplied of the practice under the law, which authorizes promotions to the rank of brigadier and higher grades by selection, regardless of seniority. The friends of Crook also urge that he not only held important commands during the rebellion, but has since fairly earned the promotion by remarkable services in suppressing Indian hostilities in Oregon and Arizona, where his command has been, during the freater portion of the time, that of a major general.

Statement of the Secretary of War on The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, in connection with his nunication of December last, relative to the developments concerning the late Bureau of Refuadditional information to the following effect:-

additional information to the following effect:—
On the 19th of December the Adjutant General
of the Army completed an investigation based on
official reports, furnished for the Secretary's information over the signatures of the Treasurer and
second Comptroller and Third Anditor of the
Treasury. The report of investigation involves
through General Ballock, late disbursing officer of
the Bureau, the responsibility and accountability of
the late Commissioner, General Howard, and shows
that the funds of the United States, duly certified
as deposited with the Treasury and in their
depositories were not so deposited. The defletts
or amounts overstated by General Ballock, the disbursing officer for the United States Treasury at
Washington, as indicated in the letter, for the last as deposited with the Treasury and in their depositories were not so deposited. The deflets or amounts overstated by General Ballock, the disbursing officer for the United States Treasury at Washington, as indicated in the letter, for the last days of the respective months of 1807, 1808, 1809, 1870 and 1871, ranged from \$16,000 to \$500,000. The deposits of amounts, as stated by the disbursing officer, outside of Washington, were at New York, Boston, Charleston, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashwite, Memphis and Mobile, and ranged from several bundred dollars to \$43,000, and are for various amounts from March, 1867, to August, 1871. It is proper to state that the examination under which the foregoing facts were developed has failed to show deficits in the immediate accounts of General Howard and Major J. M. Brown, the other disbursing officer. On the 21st of December the Secretary of War addressed a note to General Howard, requesting him to arrange with General Ballock in order to have an interview with him at the War Department on the 22d of that month. To an inquiry by the Secretary, asking whether General Ballock recalled the investigation by inspector General Shriver as to the \$280,000 bond matter, General Ballock replied in the affirmative. During the inquiry about these bonds and certain funds covered by General Ballock's accounts for June, July and August, 1871, which were not found on deposit with the United States Treasurer, he was asked whether his accounts at any time or times represented funds as deposited in the Treasury when they were not so deposited. General Ballock retired General Howard reappearabelors the Secretary and said he had just conversed by General Ballock about the above related transaction, and General Ballock said the difference in the reports of sums deposited must have been caused by the certificates in Hodge's hands not being paid. Throughout the Conversation General Howard said he knew nothing about the matter himself. On the 23d of December General Ballock addressed to the Secretary disbursing officer, General Ballock, explanations, if any, might be submitted to the Secretary at the earliest practicable date—not later than the 31st of December. General Howard, on the 26th of December, informed the Secretary of War by letter that he had visited the Second Auditor of the Treasury and laid before him, as nearly as he could, from memory, all matters touching the disorepancies which appeared in the tabular statements shown to him by the Secretary himself. The Auditor said he had settled the accounts and transmitted them to the Second Comptroller, where Howard must go with any statements or explanations, thus involving two weeks' delay. The Secretary of War, in reply, said it hardly seemed necessary for him to inform Howard that the accounting officers of the government had not notified him (the Secretary) of the correctness or settlement of General Ballock's accounts, and the Secretary reminds Howard that his representations to the accounting officers ought to have been in writing, in order to have a formal investigation of the matter. The Secretary of War, in summing up the case, says the discrepancies, or deficiencies, are entirely too large to admit of explanation through transier draits, the amounts of which were named, it is alleged, in the general statement, as with Treasury at Washington, until General Ballock had received notice that they had been received by the depository to which it was sent. The foregoing, the Secretary says, appears to involve violations of the following acts of Congress:—Thirty-ninth article of war, sections 16 and 21, August 6, 1846, and acciouns 1 and 2 of the act of June 14, 1866, General Ballock, under date of January 3, writes a letter for explanation, saying, among other things, that the securities on special deposit writes a letter of explanation, saying, among other things, that the securities on special deposit were what are known in market as Currency sixes, or United States bonds, the face value of which was \$300,000, and the premium or interest at the time of purchase amounted to \$35,874. The object of the investment of the government runds was to create a fund out of which could be re-imbursed any double payment. The Secretary says that all the admissions show that money was certified as in the Treasury, when, in fact, the money was not there. There is not the slightest doubt of the impropriety of any disbursing officer investing the money of the United States and afterwards using the interest for any purpose whatever, except such use be sanctioned by express statute.

The documents were referred to the Committee

The documents were referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs. Receptions To Be Given by Mrs. Fish. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are to be "at nome" on Friday evenings, January 9 and February 13. Of course messieurs les diplomats

## THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Conservative Legislative Caucus This Evening-Chances of the Candidates-R. M. T. Hunter Strongest Now-G. C. Walker Probably the Coming Man. RICHMOND, Jan. 7, 1874.
The Senatorial contest to-night is in a most

nexplicable muddle. No candidate can count certainly upon any given number of votes, and the candidates are so numerous that predictions as to the result are rendered impossible. The conservative majority in the House is 99 and in the Senate 34, making a total on joint ballot of 133, and necessary to a nomination in caucus 67. There is no candidate who can possibly poll this number on the first ballot, and from the present

There is no candidate who can possibly poll this number on the first ballot, and from the present indications the demoralization will be so great after that that a new man, as yet unmentioned, may beat the field. To-morrow night the first cancus on the Senatorial question will be held, but it is scarcely expected that even the first ballot will then be reached.

Strakhoff of the Candidates.

Tonight the prospects of Lieutenant Governor Withers are not so brilliant as heretorore. He will get a large vote on the first ballot, but not a sufficient to nominate him, and after that his vote will, probably, decrease. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter appears to be gaining strength. His friends held a conference to-night, at which a count of noses was had, resulting in a show of 41 votes on first ballot for him. Withers was allowed 27; Goode, of Norfolk, 18; James Barbour, 11; the others scattering, among whom is Governor Gilbert C. Walker. This reaculation is highly complimentary to Mr. Hunter and rather disparaging to the other candidates. Next in line comes John Good, who will get a solid vote on the first ballot, with a most flattering prospect of steady increase as the fight progresses. James Barbour, a former editor of the Enquirer, also shows considerable strength.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS OF GOVERNOR WALKER. The friends of Governor Gilbert C. Walker are reticent. Their tactics are evidently to await developments. In all probability Walker's name will not be presented either on the first or second ballot, after which the caucus may be in a state of chaos, when Walker's name may be sprung, and with his popularity and prestige he may carry the caucus by storm and secure him the nomination.

To-morrow the Enquirer will come out, hot-shotted and unequivocally, for Gilbert C. Walker for United States Senator. What change this will make in the present aspect of affairs remains to be seen.

# Jonathan D. Ledyard.

Jonathan D. Ledyard, formerly agent of the Holland Land Company, and one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Central New York, died at his residence in the village of Cazenovia, yester-day, the 7th inst. He was a man of great energy and active enterprise.

The Emmet Family and Two Westchester Boatmen Swear Positively to Their Persons.

"Dan Kelly," "Larry Griffin" and "Patsey Conroy" in White Plains Jail - Great Joy and Excitement in Westchester County.

New Rochelle is one of the most beautiful villages on Long Island Sound, and communication is ad with it from New York by the New Haven Railroad. A great many of the residents are wealthy, doing business or following a profession in the city. and have splendid residences at New Rochelle. There is a quiet dignity about the place that impresses one, and on ordinary occasions the village is as dull as ditch water in summer time,

A BRAZEN BAND OF BURGLARS. But yesterday the monotony of the dull old town was suddenly relieved and the inhabitants began to take an interest in life. Up the main street of the village marched eight persons, four of whom were New York detectives, and who were named respectively Elder, Field, Lyon and King. There was also a New Rochelle policeman named Devan—for the village boasts of its one Vidocq—and then came three of the most desperate criminals known to the police annals of the United States. These three men were named "Dan Kelly," "Larry Griffin" and Patsey Conroy," and they have been fully identified to-day as part of the band of masked robbers who have been depredating all over the State. These three ruffians (every one of whose hands are stained with human who all have served blood, and country for various offences in State Prison, looked very sullen, and glared at the spectators who came out to have a holiday fête. They were all manacled with the steel handcuffs of the same make that they have been so fond of using on the inmates of the different houses which they have plundered in Catskill, Staten Island, New Rochelle and other places. Kelly," the rascal implicated by the equally great rascal Irving as an accomplice in the Nathan murder, is a stout, thick set and fleshy fellow o about 33 years of age, who wears a thick, coarse, but not very large black mustache, and who is of tremendous strength. His eyes, small and black and piercing, have dangerous glitter. Closely manacled to him was "Larry Griffin," a notorious river pirate, and "pal" of Saul and Howlett, who were executed in the Tombs some years ago. He is also suspected of having committed a murder on the East River some years since. Griffin is a blonde, while Dan Kelly is a brunctte, and the former has one of the most villanous-looking countenances and heads that were ever exhibited in a waxwork show. His forehead and chim—the former a beetling one—are on a perpendicular line, and his whole expression is that of a dastardly villain. Crime and desperation sit enthroned in his eye. Griffin is about an inch and a half taller than Kelly, but the most peculiar looking fellow of the trio is "Patsey Conroy," who is of a lighter build than either of his pais, and has a ferret, snaky expression in his eyes. He formerly kept a thieves' resort at the corner of Hester street and the Bowery, which was a rendezvous for the most desperate ruffians in New York.

\*\*NEW ROCHELLE LET LOOSE\*\*

As the eight individuals passed up the main street of New Rochelle from the railway depot it seemed as if half of the inhabitants of Westchester county were in attendance to view the spectacle. All the country bumpkins turned out and the excitement was really tremendous. There is, let it be stated, a "City Hall" in New Rochelle, built of brick, and in it is the office of Justice E. J. Porter, who was to examine the prisoners on a charge of naving robbed the house of J. P. Emmet, of New Rochelle, on the early morning of December 23.

\*\*A BOISTEROUS AUDIENCE\*\*

Into the little office of Justice Porter were taken the three desperadoes, who will probably, on conviction, receive lite sentences of imprisonment. The rowdy crowd poured in after them, and swamped the Judge, detectives and prisoners. This crowd wanted to lynch the prisoners would be taken irom them and handled roughly, gathered close to them and put their hands in their pockets, Justice Porter, who is an old and venerable man, with gray hair and voluminous whiskers, became a little nervous, and finding that the crowd was "pal" of Saul and Howlett, who were executed in the Tombs some years ago. He is also suspected

close to them and put their hands in their pockets. Justice Porter, who is an old and venerable man, witn gray hair and voluminous whiskers, became a little nervous, and finding that the crowd was getting larger and larger every minute and fearing that all his furniture would be broken, suggested to his unruly audience that they had all better adjourn to the court room adjoining, which was on the same floor of the building, and this suggestion of His Honor was received with shouts of applause. There were no women in the crowd, luckily, for its brutality was unequalled in the history of Westchester county.

A lawyer named Roosevelt, residing in New Rochelle, appeared on behalf of the people, and suddenly the political orator, Colonel J. B. Fellows, made his appearance as counsel for the three villains who have irightened the whole southern part of the State of New York by their depredations. Now that Justice Porter had got into his court room, he imagined that he had room enough, but the noise and the shouting and crushing and gusning almost bereft him of his senses. The mob stood on chairs and benches, which were broken down under the weight forced upon them, and every man wore his hat in Court, irrespective of the dignity and sacred-had just procured his warrant returning the prisoners to the Justice, when a number of benches broke down, and Justice Porter screamed out, his voice scarcely reaching above the din:—"I tell all you people here that these chairs and benches belong to the town of New Rochelle, and if you break or injure them you will have to pay for them or eise the town of New Rochelle, and if you break or injure them you will have to pay for them or eise the town of New Rochelle, and if you break or injure them you will have to pay for them or eise the town of New Rochelle, and if you break or injure them you will have to pay for them or eise the town of New Rochelle will have to do it."

This speech was received with a shout of laughter by the unruly mob. The prisoners were at this time so closel

time so closely pressed upon, as well as the police officer who had them in charge, that the Justice at last said:—

"Now, to accommodate you all, I win go up stairs in the big room, where you will all have a chance to see and hear."

The whole crowd cheered at this good-natured speech, and as the Judge leit his seat there was a grand rush to get good places in the big baliroom up stairs, 60 feet in length. All round the neighborhood in the vicinity of Mr. Emmet's house a feeling of absolute terror has reigned since the attack and robbery. The villanous treatment of Mr. Emmet's sister, who was then handcuffed to her two female servants, together with her brother and nephew, young Richard Emmet, has struck dismay into all the women for a radius of 20 miles, and no person decems himself or herself safe from maltreatment and robbery.

One man cried out in court, "I have been robbed, too, and I have come 24 miles to see the damned scoundrels hing!"

The robbers, when they took their seats in the big baliroom extemporized as a court, seemed frightened at the notice of the crowd toward them. "Larry Griffin" alone preserved his dark and stolid imperturbability and said not a word. The two others kept glancing over their shoulders in a scared way, and they had need to do it, for the crowd was so dense that no one could move without a muttered curse or imprecation from his neighbor.

DRIVEN TO BAY.

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There was a great sensation when the Emmet family entered the court room, and the robbers visibly recognized them and wanted to hide their countenances. The examination lasted nearly three hours and a haif. Colonel Fellows, on behaif of his chents did not wish for an examination, as he said that he wanted to get his witnesses in court. The elder Mr. Emmet, who, by the way, is of the famous stock and a descendant of Robert Emmet, testified so clearly against the robbers that every one said they were caugut, and the applause was great at this proof. He stated in substance that he saw seven masked men in his bedroom at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, and four of them when he awoke were pointing revolvers at his head. They proceeded to put steel handcuffs on him and his nephew, young Emmet, and asked if there were any other persons in the house. He said that there was one lady, his sister, up stairs. As soon as he said this two men went up stairs and brought Miss Emmet down and handcuffed her. They also discovered two lemale servants and brought them down and handcuffed her. They also discovered two lemale servants and brought them down and handcuffed her. They also discovered two other women and we have got them." Then they scattered over the house and proceeded to plunder it systematically and at their leisure. Five of them had black values, and one carried away a red leather values, which was identified when found

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| Commetta in the continuence of the following points and with the continuence of the following points and with the continuence of the following points and with the following points and the following points and with the following points and the following points and with the followin

having been stolen from a neighboring boathouse. One of the men on perceiving the boatmen cried. out, "Do you want to make a five dollar note, boys?"

"What do you want us to do?" said the boatmen. "We want you to take us over to the Long island shore; we have just come from a prize-fight and the Sherir is after us, and we want to get out of here as quack as we can get."

"Make it \$6, and we will take you over," answered one of the boatmen.

"All right; we won't quarrel about a dollar" answered the boatmen. They then got a suff and pulled the men out to a surfboat which is connected by a bridge with the Weathester shore, to the Long island shore. It was on this bridge that the robbers were met by the boatmen.

"Do you recognize any of these prisoners here as being of the six men whom you ferried over on that morning?" asked justice Forter.

There was an intense stillness in Court as the boatmen rose up and, pointing each man out, said, "I recognize that one (Keily), and that one (Grisin), and that one (Patsey Couroy)," Then there was a wild cheer in Court, and every one pressed forward to look at the scoundrels, who were thoroughly dismayed at this recognition. There was one more witness, who swore that he found articles of olothing on his fence in the direction which the robbers took on December 23. They were then comitted by Jus-

tion was adjourned until Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, before Justice Porter, at the White Plains Court House.

While in Court a big dish of potatoes and half-cooked beetsteak was brought to the robbers, but these fellows turned up their noses and would not eat, as they are A Ke-1 in their profession and high toned. They took supper at a hotel in the village, well watched by the detectives, and then Officers Elder, Field, King and Lyon took country wagens and brought them all the way in the rain storm to White Plains and turned over to Warden Pord, who locked them up to await their return. When brought into the White Plains Court House last night, after eight o'clock, the robbers met another adversary in the shape of Mr. Edmund Post, a farmer from Catskill, Greene county, whose family was robbed and handcuffed by the same gang on Oct, ber 17, of last year.

"Go up and speak to Dan Kelly and see if you know him," said Detective Elder.

Mr. Post walked up to where the robbers were, with their backs turned toward him. They were trying to shade their faces from the gastights which blazed on their guilty countenances.

"What has Dick (Field) got the handcuffs on you for?" said Mr. Post, speaking to Dan Kelly, Kelly seemed as if a bullet had struck him, and he waited an instant before he turned round, and thea he said, sullenly, to Post, "For suspicion, I suppose."

Mr. Post—That's the man who went up stairs with

Mr. Post—That's the man who went up stairs with

Captain Hobbs to rob my father's bureau.

This is the most splendid piece of work done by
the Central Office detectives for 20 years, and
breaks up the most desperate gang of villains ever
known in New York.

THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Clearing House Asso-

D. Vermilye presiding.

The following officers were elected for the ensu-

ing year:-Chairman, Charles F. Hunter; Secretary, M. F. Reading. Clearing House Committee-J. D. Vermilye, chairman; E. H. Perkins, Jr.; Moses Taylor, Henry F. Vail, Robert Buck. Committee on Conference—W. L. Jenkins, chairman; W. A. Falls, G. G. Williams, J. Lee Smith, C. P. Leverich. Nominating Committee—R. P. Perrin, chairman; Richard Berry, J. M. Morrison, S. R. Comstock and J. D. Pish.

Mr. Camp, the manager of the Clearing House, presented his report through the Clearing House.

Mr. Camp, the manager of the Clearing House, presented his report through the Clearing House Committee for the fiscal year ending October L. 1873. The report showed the transactions for the year to have amounted to \$36,929,521,049 65, an average of \$114,788,688 99 per day for the year. The total transactions of the Clearing House since its organization, a period of 20 years, amount to \$387,581,764,227 49.

The Loan Committee reported that all the certificates had been retired, except to the amount of \$550,000, the total amount issued having been \$25,565,000, of this balance \$250,000 has been called in and will be caucelled to-morrow, leaving but \$300,000 outstanding, which will be retired within the course of a week.

but \$300,000 outstanding, which will be retired within the course of a week.

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# POLICE MATTERS.

terday afternoon, the Chief Clerk, Mr. Seth C. Hawiey, was ordered to instruct the authorities of Kingsbridge that the Board would appoint four of their poncemen, under the law and the rules and regulations of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yes-

MCCAUSLAND.—On Tuesday, January 6, AND MCCAUSLAND, in the 45th year of her age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from her late residence, 400 Fifth street, to-day (Thursday), at hal

o'clock.
Londonderry (Iroland) papers please copy.

[For Other Deaths See Second Page.]

All Forms of Skin and Blood Disease cured by Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOV. ERY. A.—Chocolat Menter for Breakfast.
defies all honest competition; awarded medal at Vienna
Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confec-tioners. Depot 45 Beaver street. CHOCOLAT MENIKE
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A.—Hernia.—No Intelligent Person WIR now wear any other than the new ELASTIC TRUSS, sold cheap at 683 Broadway, which never is displaced; holds rupture comfortably till soon permanently cured.

Anakests Will Cure the Worst Cases of An Extended Popularity.—Each Year finds BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOHES in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving coughs, colds and throat diseases the Troches have been proved reliable.

Bankers.

TALOR & CO., 11 Wall street, New York, will papthe highest rates for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Governments, &c., &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid— Never fails, Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N. L. Dr. Newton's Medical and Surgical In-STITUTE, No. 34 Bond street. Special attention given to chronic diseases. Consultation free.

Established 40 Years-Dr. Lewis' Medi-Furs.—Genuine Furs, in Great Variety, now offered at reduced prices. Call before purchasing. BURKE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

Giles & Co.'s Liniment Iodide of Ammo-NIA cures Paralysis, Chilbiains and Chronic or Inflam-matory Rheumatism, &c. Best combination ever dis-covered. Price 40 cents and \$1 a bottle. Depot 45i Sixth avenue.

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The Mother's Remedy—For All Diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. WINSLOWED SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from paincures wind colle, regulates the stomach and bowels and during the process of teething, it gives rest and health the child, and carries it sately through the critical

Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, foreign Note Papers, Crests and Monograma, Established 1840. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A CIRCULAR ON NASAL CATARRH, AN ABSTRACT from a work on Throat Diseases, now in proparation, has been issued by A. Williamson, M. D., late, Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, It may be obtained gratis on application, with stamp, to the author, 197 East Seventeenth street. A T 380 RROADWAY MAY BE HAD THE PHRENO-A logical Journal, \$3, and Science of Health, \$2 a. year; both for \$4 50. Address S. R. WELLS, New York.

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